

The emancipation of the Working Class must be accomplished by the workers themselves

# The New York Call

The Weather.

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400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 393 BEEKMAN.

No. 133.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1910.

Price, Two Cents.

## NEW JERSEY BAKERS MAKE GREAT GAINS

### But Three Shops Organized in Hudson County—Attempt to Create Race Prejudice Falls Utterly.

Hudson county, which includes Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne, Harrison and several townships, will not have a non-union makeshift within its boundaries this summer. It is the substance of a statement made by a prominent strike leader of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union at its headquarters, Central avenue, Jersey City, yesterday.

Secretary Gus Beecher, of Local 15, issued a statement last night giving the number of bakeries that signed the agreements to unionize their shops. "Up till Tuesday," says Beecher, "sixty-five shops have given to the union." They are scattered throughout the entire county of Hudson. Since Secretary Beecher's printed statement was issued, four more bakeries took the count. "The City Bakery, Fifth and Coie streets, Jersey City, employing twenty hands and several small bakeries in Jersey City, Greenville and Bayonne, sent word to the strike headquarters that they were only too ready to sign the union's demands.

Only three large bakeries are holding out against the union. They are Smalch's, Rich's and Martin's, the two former being connected with the bread trust. But according to the strike leaders they are not making any profit as a result of the fight against the union. Altogether only twenty-five or thirty shops are working in the aforementioned bakeries, and of these only ten or fifteen are real bakers. "The rest are shoe-makers," said one of the strikers.

Whatever sympathy the public may have had for the boss bakers at the commencement of the strike has faded away since the people became aware of the fact that seventeen colored men were imported to break the strike, as well as importing bread from Baltimore and other distant places. The attempt to introduce race hatred failed completely, the first to fall out with the deluded colored strikebreakers being the superintendent of Smalch's factory. He had to fall in the police to protect himself and his foreman from his own strike-breakers when he tried to make the darkies hustle. As for the bread brought from Baltimore, it couldn't be sold at half the usual cost. Smalch sold it to the shipping companies to feed the unfortunate coal passers and the steamer passengers. As none of the boss bakers are fit business for their health, it is expected that when they see the Saroads that are made both in their bank accounts and their business, they will be only too glad to unionize their shops.

The present strike of the bakers of Hudson is one that shows labor at its best. All the labor unions and central bodies have not alone allowed the strike and given every assistance asked by the strikers, but they have appointed committees to make a house to house canvass of Hudson county, so that not a loaf of non-union bread, pie or confection will be consumed. The boycott will be general and complete, said Beecher.

As usual, the Socialists are in the center of the fray. Open-air and indoor meetings are being held every where under the auspices of the Socialists. The meetings were addressed by the prominent Socialists of Hudson county. At one entertainment the Socialists raised \$120 for the strike fund.

Secretary Beecher closed his interview with the Call reporter by saying that the strikers were most enthusiastic and that they had resources enough to keep the fight up for another year if necessary.

## HAVERHILL STRIKE

### Workers Warned to Keep Away From Massachusetts City.

(Special to The Call.)

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 12.—The makers on strike against the Hilliard & Tabor for higher wages, are putting up one of the hottest fights ever waged in the shoe industry.

Out of town shoe workers keep their strike leaders say the men will be hauled down.

## PRINCESS NOT ILL

AMSTERDAM, May 12.—Princess Alexandra is perfectly well. The report published in Paris and elsewhere yesterday that she was seriously ill are without foundation in fact.

## STRIKERS TURN DOWN BOSSES' PROPOSITION

The detectives who have been out since Monday midnight looking for the assailant of Max Beckenstein, a striking trunk maker, have not as yet been able to find Frank "Froyke" Goldberg, the alleged assailant.

Beckenstein was beaten up while on picket duty near the shop of Berner & Friedman, 34 Howard street, and as a result of the beating is now confined to bed at his home, 50 Pike street. Dr. Foldman, who is attending to Beckenstein, declared that it will take about two more weeks before he will be able to get out.

The trunk makers have been locked out seven weeks and thus far only one, a brother of a boss, has deserted the strikers' ranks. They are determined to continue the strike until the employers recognize their union.

The employers have notified the strikers that they are willing to restate them in their former places, but they will not recognize the union. The strikers, in spite of their being out for seven weeks, have turned down the employers' proposition and have voted to continue the strike.

## CLARENCE DARROW ON NEGRO PROBLEM

### Says in Cooper Union Last Night That It Is a Labor Question—Raps Petty Reformers.

Clarence S. Darrow, the well known lawyer of Chicago, made an important speech before the large audience which attended the negro enfranchisement conference, at Cooper Union, last night.

Two speakers preceded Darrow. Ray Standard Baker, the well known writer, and Mrs. Ida Wells-Barnett, the noted negro woman who has been active in gathering statistics with reference to lynchings and the political freedom of the negro race.

Darrow, in his speech, criticized the attitude taken by the previous speakers and the general attitude of those, both black and white, who generally espouse the cause of the negro.

He said: "The negro problem is a labor problem. The reason why the negro is hated by a large percentage of the whites in the South, as well as in the North is because he has the badge of slavery upon him, because he is poor. He has been the cheapest worker in the South.

"It has been fifty years since the negro was enfranchised," said Darrow, "and yet he is not at liberty today." Darrow spoke of real liberty as economic independence, and he said not only the blacks are deprived of this today; it is also true of the whites.

He then went on to show that the liberties of the people have been slowly but surely taken from them until today the great mass of people are in fact slaves to a few.

He placed lynch law on a par with legal forms and formalities of the organized government of today.

"A mob takes out a negro and hangs him," he said. "The same thing is practically done with a man who hasn't money to pay good lawyers, with those who are unfortunate enough to be poor. Force is the law of society, whether administered by a crude mob or by kid gloved society."

Rather than encourage the negroes to produce more and to become more respectable in the eyes of the ruling class," he said he would advise them to produce less and cultivate less respect for the ruling class.

The trouble with the people who work, he said, is that they are too much in love with work. He said those who really do the work are those who have the least, often nothing at all.

He didn't agree with Baker in glorifying the industrial schools or the South. He said they simply make the negroes more productive slaves of our economic masters.

"The respectable element of the South," he said, "would not drive the negroes from the South. If they did they would go with guns and bring them back again." He spoke of their property value, their value as wealth producers and that was this consideration that was back of all the so-called race feeling.

He spoke of the capitalist apologizers of the present system who claim to be optimists and feel "God is in his heaven and all is well with the world" as "Jackasses in a graveyard." He disagreed with the mushy bourgeois propaganda in behalf of the negro, and advised that they throw their efforts in with the cause of the working class and struggle for economic independence.

(Continued on Page 3.)

## THREATEN DELAY FOR PUBLIC SEA BATHS

### Coney Island Proprietors Want One More Summer in Which to Fleeced the People.

Private interests may yet prevent the people from enjoying public bath houses at Coney Island this summer. It is said that bathhouse owners having been defeated in their fight against the proposed public baths, to be built by the city at a cost of \$175,000, are now trying to have the actual building operations postponed, so that this summer, at least, they can make the usual profit from sweltering New Yorkers, by charging a high price for the privilege of coming in contact with the water.

Politicians easily fall asleep in dealing with public matters, and it is feared in some quarters that the men in charge of the building of the baths will follow the example of the Public Service Commissioners who, when the matter of the five cent fare to Coney Island was to be taken up, chose a pleasure trip to Europe, and indirectly allowed the railroad companies to fleece the public through the entire summer.

But sooner or later, the people of New York will have a bath. They demand it. Last Friday the Board of Estimate approved of the measure after the pros and cons on the plan were presented by Alderman Alex Drescher and by Charles O'Malley, who is in charge of the real estate department of the comptroller's office.

Proprietors of Coney Island baths were also present and raised a howl, crying that to give the people baths was nothing short of "paternalism," which will lead to that thing they declare so dangerous—Socialism. Besides, it was not right, they argued, for the city to enter in competition with them. However, the bath bosses lost and the measure was adopted.

When seen by a reporter of The Call yesterday, O'Malley said that plans are all ready, and he hoped that by July the baths will be completed. He said, however, that it was not wise to make definite promises, as the matter might be held up by the contractor.

So red tape and the obstruction of private interests may prevent the construction of public baths this summer. But, as O'Malley said, if the building operations are delayed it is only for a time. The baths are bound to come eventually, in response to public demand.

### Cleanliness Assured.

It is estimated that no less than 25,000 people will be able to bathe in one day, allowing two and a half hours for the average bath. "The building will be fireproof, the only fireproof bath in the country," said O'Malley. "The construction will be of concrete, and the inside rooms will be of enameled iron. The building will be kept clean by the flushing system. The hose will be turned on at intervals and all bathers will thus have clean and sanitary rooms."

"There may be a small charge, perhaps 5 cents, to cover the running expense," he said. "Also, the bathers will have to bring their own suits. But the advantage of this is obvious. It will prevent danger from contagion, which is always present when suits change hands many times in one day."

### Fee Defended.

O'Malley spoke apologetically of the fee, but explained that nevertheless it will mean a change for the better to the man with a large family. He said:

"At present it is hard for a man with a large family to enjoy the baths even when they are so near the city. Take a man with four children, even if they pay only 25 cents each, it often is more than they can afford. It must also be taken into account that on Sundays and holidays, the only days the working classes can go out to the shore, the charge is much more." He did not mention the fact that the charge at times has been as high as a dollar for a bath.

There are six bathing places on the island, the most prominent of which is Balmer's bathing pavilion. The city's bath will be opposite this pavilion.

### Harvest for Railroads.

Just what part the B. E. T. and the other railroads interested played in forcing through the plan could not be learned. The attraction of public baths, of course, would mean an enormous income in fares. It is said considerable influence has been exerted by the railroads for the measure. The railroad interests, however, have done nothing openly. They were not even represented at the hearing Friday.

Frank H. Quinby is the architect for the baths. When completed they will be opened under the supervision of the city.

(Continued on Page 2.)

## FISH DEALERS' UNION GAVE UP RICH GRAFT

### Williamsburg Bridge Market Closed on Discovery That Dealers Are Exploited by Politicians.

Controller Prendergast will close this afternoon the fish peddlers' market under Williamsburg bridge, but will reopen it tomorrow under new conditions. He is satisfied that ward politicians have been bleeding the peddlers, most of whom are Jews, and it is his intention to put an end to the petty graft to which the peddlers have been subjected to since the market was opened.

It seems that the peddlers have been paying tribute in several ways for the privilege of using the market and that those who paid the highest got the best stalls. Prendergast when he reopens the market tomorrow will have the stalls distributed by the drawing of numbers from a hat, and in order that there shall be no recurrence of the grafting system there will be reapportionments made every three months.

He said yesterday that an inquiry had been made by the officials of the Finance Department, and it had been ascertained that Morris Jacobs, who keeps a saloon at Allen and Healer streets, and who was one of ex-Boro President Ahearn's district captains and is president of the Fish Peddlers' Union, had been collecting money from the peddlers, despite the fact that they also paid rentals to the city. Prendergast supposes that this collection amounted from anywhere between \$10,000 and \$20,000 a year. He does not believe that the whole of the money went to Jacobs. He said yesterday that Jacobs not only collected tolls from the holders of the stalls, but insisted that his trucks should be hired for the carrying of fish from Fulton Market to the peddlers' market, made the peddlers buy from him gasoline for their stand lamps at a price far above that charged by dealers and even went so far, according to Prendergast, as to order that the waste newspapers in which the fish sold should be wrapped be bought from him.

Another statement made by Prendergast was that all the peddlers doing business in the market had to join Jacobs' union and pay a weekly subscription to it; also that Jacobs had organized a concern known as the Co-operative Fish Company, with a capital of \$10,000, the ostensible head of it being a man of the name of Morris Lichtman. The peddlers had to join the company, too. If they could not put up more than \$25 they were merely called "members," but the more prosperous were called upon to buy stock. Prendergast says.

## WILL DEMAND MORE

### Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Convention Decides to Ask Increase All Around.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 12.—An increase of 10 per cent over the wage scales of last year was embraced in demands by the reports of the committee from the sheet and tin divisions of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, presented to the annual convention today. The reports were accepted without a great deal of discussion. The report provides also for an increase of 3 per cent in the roughers' wages. The demands now contemplate that the roughers shall receive 33 per cent of the rollers' income.

With those questions disposed of, it is believed the convention will adjourn Saturday or Monday.

## BURIED UNDER CEMENT

### Four Workers Hurt, One Fatally, When Piles of Bags Give Way.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 12.—Four men were buried under tons of cement in a cave-in of several hundred bags of cement at the storehouse of Cullen-Freudt Company, government contractors, here today. The men were engaged in piling up the bags when the accident occurred.

When dug out it was found that Joseph Fenatus, aged twenty-six, was fatally injured. His chest and abdomen were crushed. The others, though badly bruised, will recover.

## MILLION IMMIGRANTS IN YEAR.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—That the United States will receive a million immigrants during the fiscal year ending June 30 is the prediction here. During April, 1,332,776 arrived, making a total of \$91,225 thus far this year. The last million immigrant year was in 1907.

## 13 DROWNED WHEN STEAMBOAT SINKS

### In Panic, Passengers, Among Them Many Women, Fall Off Gangplank While Almost Touching Land.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 12.—Thirteen persons were drowned when the steamer "City of Saitillo" sank in the Mississippi river near Glen Park, twenty-four miles from St. Louis, last night. Five women passengers and eight men are dead. Most of them were pleasure seekers from Nashville, Tenn.

The City of Saitillo, Captain Perry Crane, left St. Louis at 7 o'clock. On board were twenty-seven passengers and a crew of twenty-three men. The voyage was considered precarious because of the high water and the great amount of driftwood.

Shortly before reaching Spring Park the boat showed a strong shoreward drift. The draw was fought by the pilot, but she continued to drift and finally the engines were reversed. The Saitillo continued to swing despite the reversed engines and the rudder thrown hard over. Suddenly the boat swung toward the shore, turned completely around and amid the noise of cracking timbers and the shrieks of the passengers, the vessel struck a rock almost within reach of land. She careened and began to sink rapidly in twenty feet of water. Many of the passengers were awakened by water rushing in their doors.

The boat was so close to the shore that an attempt was made to throw out a gangplank. The gangplank became entangled in the trees and, in spite of efforts to restrain the panic stricken passengers, many rushed on it while elevated at a fifty degree angle.

Mrs. William Hawkes, of Nashville, Tenn., one of the survivors, said: "The crew told us that if we would take our time all might be saved. I did not go out on the gangplank, but many of the women did. Among them was Mrs. Patterson, a young woman who was in her arms. So far as I can remember, all of the women not known to be drowned were on the gangplank. Mrs. Patterson went down with her son in her arms."

"All this time the boat had been steadily sinking. Suddenly it careened and seemed to almost turn over. The women were on the gangplank. It twisted and all were thrown into the water. Of the women on the plank Miss Louise Rhea and Miss Frances Harris were the only ones to get ashore alive."

## PLUMBERS' HELPERS TO ASK C. F. U.'S AID

"We have more than 1,500 enrolled in the union," said the president of the Plumbers' Helpers' Union, "and the boys are full of enthusiasm and are willing to continue the fight for a long time."

Asked by a Call reporter if he had anything to say on the strike, the president said that a conference between the helpers and the Master Plumbers' Association may take place early next week. He added that a committee had been appointed to bring the strike to the attention of the Central Federated Union next Friday, and seek its endorsement and support.

## HUGHES DENOUNCED

### Advocates of Direct Primaries Blame the Governor for Their Defeat.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 12.—Bitter denunciation of Governor Hughes is heard from advocates of direct primaries today following the defeat of the Hinman-Green direct primary bill by nine votes in the assembly late yesterday. It is conceded by friends and foes of the measure that had the governor not accepted the elevation to the Supreme Court bench, the bill would have passed. Were he still a potent factor in state politics, and at least a tentative candidate for governor next fall, several who voted against the measure would have been compelled to reverse their position.

An emasculated direct primary bill was passed by the assembly and will also pass the senate. It retains the convention system of nominations, but increases the state committee to 150 members and provides for their direct election. State wide primaries are made mandatory and county organizations can, if they desire, substitute direct for convention nominations for county or city offices.

Friends of the governor say today he will accept this bill rather than no legislation and has agreed to sign it.

## PAPER BOX MAKERS WIN THEIR STRIKE

### The Meutz Paper Company, 321 Greenwich street, last night signed an agreement with its employes, who struck on Monday afternoon, and the thirty-five men and women will return to work victorious today.

The employe recognizes the union, promising to allow the union delegates to come up in the shop to straighten out troubles that may arise from time to time, and also recognizes shop delegates elected by the employe. The employe also granted a 5 per cent increase in wages as demanded by the workers before the strike was declared and which was the cause of the walkout.

The speedy victory is due to the strikers being militant union men and women and to the determination to have the employer recognize their organization. The strikers are members of the Paper Box Makers' Union, which is affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades.

## POLITICIANS FIGHT MORRILL'S EFFORTS

### Socialist Representative in Mass. Legislature Finds Old Parties Turn Down Bills in Workers' Interests.

By JAMES F. CAREY, State Secretary, Socialist Party in Massachusetts.

(Special to The Call.)

BOSTON, May 12.—As the state legislature will soon adjourn, a brief review of the work of the lone Socialist representative in the lower house, Charles H. Morrill, of Haverhill, will probably be of interest.

Representative Morrill has introduced many progressive measures in the interest of the workers, but most of his bills have been defeated or not acted upon at all.

One thing he has succeeded in doing is of vital interest to the working class in this state, and that is forcing the passage of a bill that, in the event of a strike or lockout, employers advertising for help to take the places of the strikers of locked-out men must state the fact that there is trouble on between themselves and their employes. This measure has just been signed by the governor, after passing both houses.

The following bills introduced by Morrill have been circumscribed and defeated:

A bill giving minority parties the right of representation at the polling places and upon all election boards.

A bill giving cities the right to use the initiative and referendum.

A bill permitting cities and towns to establish their own gas or electric plants. The present law is almost prohibitive.

A bill providing that all articles of clothing shall bear a tag clearly stating the kind and quality of all materials entering into them.

An amendment to the state constitution providing for the use of the initiative and referendum in the state.

A bill to raise the age at which children may be employed to sixteen years.

Needless to say, the old party politicians dealt solar plexus blows whenever they could, and in the end as already remarked, all of these bills were defeated.

Morrill also introduced the following bills, which were rejected:

A bill to permit cities or towns to own and operate street railroads, either alone or by union of the places interested.

A bill memorializing Congress to establish national ownership of railroads as a component part of the postoffice.

His motion, with others of a similar nature, was responsible for the appointment of a commission to investigate the high cost of living. The commission has reported that the cause of high prices is the increased quantity of gold in the world. This discovery is, of course, a matter of great comfort to those who are suffering from high prices.

LEON CLAWS A BABY. CLEVELAND, Tenn., May 12.—Escaping from his cage during a performance here by an itinerant troupe, a trained lion clawed a baby from its mother's arms, carried it to the rear of the platform and dashed it to the ground. Horrified spectators and performers hastily seized sticks, wagon poles and other available weapons and drove the animal away before it could further harm the child, which it is feared will die.

## MINE SLAUGHTER TO BE CHECKED

### Awful Underground Tale of Death in America at Last Forces Congress to Act.

### BILL TO ESTABLISH BUREAU

### America Far Behind Europe in Safeguarding Lives and Bodies of Its Miners.

(By Pan-American Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 12.—A death toll of over twenty thousand of human lives, lives of miners sacrificed in the United States in the last ten years, has at last forced Congress to take the first tardy and hesitating step toward checking the senseless slaughter by establishing a National Bureau of Mines. The bill now only lacks the President's signature to become law.

Asked as to the immediate effect which a Bureau of Mines would have upon the everyday life of the miner, Representative Wilson, former secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, himself a practical coal miner, first drew attention to the terrible loss of life in the American mines as compared with abroad. He said:

"Where England has nearly 300,000 men at work in the mines and suffered a death-loss in the years 1899 to 1908 of 10,819 miners, the United States, in the same length of time, working but 550,000, has had 18,778 persons killed in mine disasters.

"The same comparisons hold true with other countries, for Belgium loses but a fraction over one out of every thousand persons employed in the mines, while the United States has a death rate of 3.4.

### Lives for Dividends.

"There are thirty coal-producing states in the Union," continued the miner-Congressman, "and the Bureau of Mines will attempt a solution of the new problems which have been brought about by the introduction of machinery which, for instance, creates more dust and consequently greatly increases the danger of mine explosions. Then there are the new electrical problems, the question as to whether a 'silent current' is a dangerous factor or not, and endless other problems that only a national bureau can solve. It was impossible to expect that thirty separate states would set up thirty separate bureaus of investigation or that the matter could be left to private corporations whose great care is to protect their dividends rather than human lives."

"We have not gotten all that we desired, and no miner knows that better than Representative Nicholas and myself, who have worked for this measure ever since we were elected to the 40th Congress, but it is a solid beginning and we shall go on making it stronger."

### Foreign Safeguards.

England, Germany, and France have bureaus of mines and maintain experiment stations where explosives are tested and where safety lamps, rescue appliances, and all other devices for use in mines may be examined. Concurrently with the establishment of mining bureaus, mine conditions began to show the improvements. Safety lamps, greatly superior to those previously in use, were manufactured as soon as the defects of the earlier forms were pointed out at the experiment stations, and the development of improved forms of rescue appliances, electrical firing devices, and many other means of giving increased safety to mine workers have been inseparably connected with the stimulus given by those bureaus.

## GRAND JURY IGNORES CASE

### Won't Consider Indictment Against Walter Charged With Abduction.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The grand jury today ignored the bill of indictment against Ferdinand D. Cohen, the former Bellevue-Stratford waiter, who was charged with attempting to kidnap Roberta G. Janon, adopted daughter of Robert Buis, millionaire seed merchant, for the purpose of extorting money. Ignoring of the charges ends the sensational case, which attracted the attention of the entire country.

Cohen and the girl were run down in Chicago, where they were located in a cheap rooming house. They were subsequently brought back to this city and Cohen, after spending several weeks in jail, was released on \$10,000 bail.



# AWFUL ABUSES TOLD OF BY 8 CHILDREN

## Terrible Details of Infantile White Slavery Exposed in Brooklyn Police Court.

Eight children, six girls and two boys, were in the Manhattan Avenue Court in Williamsburg yesterday morning to testify against a woman named Mrs. Mary Jackson, who keeps a furnished room house at 288 Harmon street. Three of the girls were only nine years of age. One was twelve, and other eleven, the sixth, thirteen. They boys were fourteen and fourteen. Their testimony was so revolting that much of it was whispered to Magistrate O'Reilly. One of the nine-year-olds, Olga Fletcher, whose story was corroborated by the other children, said that the Jackson woman made a practice of picking up children on the street, taking them to moving picture shows and then persuading them to go to the Harmon street house, where they were placed at the mercy of men.

Olga said that she had been terribly mistreated by a butcher named Henry Abel, of 278 Beeker street. Abel was in court charged with a crime which is indicated by the nature of the girl's story. She was with Mrs. Jackson, she said, on Saturday, April 23. They met Abel on the street at noon, and Mrs. Jackson invited the man to go with them to the Harmon street place. The child said she did not want to go, but that they forced her to accompany them.

She struggled against Abel, she said, but Mrs. Jackson came to Abel's assistance and held her. She told Magistrate O'Reilly that the Jackson woman had taken many children to the house, giving them candy and sometimes small sums of money.

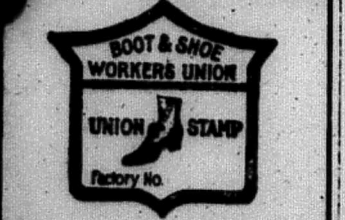
The magistrate held Mrs. Jackson in \$2,000 bail, while Abel was held without bail. They are to appear for examination this morning, and District Attorney Clarke, of Kings county, will be in the Manhattan Avenue Court to prosecute. Clarke has been crusading against the dance halls and immoral resorts of Williamsburg, and expects to get from the cases against the Jackson woman evidence that will permit him to close some of them.

Magistrate O'Reilly made this statement after the preliminary examination of the pair:

"Conditions on Broadway, from its intersection with Hewes street and Flushing avenue, are very bad. Every night, from 5 o'clock to 2 a.m., the streets are infested with girls, ranging from seventeen to twenty-four

### UNION LABELS.

Broad bearing this label Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.



NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept a discount for absence of the Union Stamp!

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION  
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON  
John F. Tobin, President.  
Chas. L. Balne, Sec.-Treas.

THE BEST FOR THREE DOLLARS



Style 321

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## Spring 1910

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**Bernhard leads in style and value. Come and see what we offer for . . . \$15**

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

years of age. Of four girls brought before me last week for soliciting three were under eighteen. Two were ruined by married men and then forced upon the streets. Eva Raub, a complainant in the Elk Hotel case, had her husband arrested and held for the grand jury by me. The dance halls, tough social clubs and cheap theaters are responsible for such conditions.

## ANOTHER DUPONT EXPLOSION KILLS 2

TACOMA, Wash., May 12.—Antone Elliott and Patrick Macklin, both single, were killed this afternoon at the Dupont Powder Works, at Dupont, when they allowed two tram cars of powder which they were transferring from the magazines to the wharf to get away. The cars either hit something or ran off the track. Each car contained five tons. Men and cars were blown to atoms. The concussion was felt in Tacoma, fifteen miles away.

### CHARLES WAS EXASPERATED.

Corpus Delicti Ruling on Small Boy's Crime Sent Him Into "Never Again" Club.

There is a new member of the "Never Again" Club today, one Charles Wagner, of this borough. Charles has resolved never to make another complaint to the police, but to submit philosophically to highway robbery, arson or murder, as the case may be.

Charles came sputtering into a police station last night. In each hand he clutched a squirming small boy, while on his face, and person generally, he carried the contents of several eggs that were far from new laid. He accused the urchins of hurling said defunct eggs at and upon him. "Now, let me wash," he cried. "Nix on the wash," ruled the lieutenant. "We need you just as you are for evidence. We must establish the corpus delicti!" "The corpus which?" "Delicti—proof of the dead body." "You don't have to prove it—can't you smell it?" But the lieutenant was firm, and Wagner had to go through the long, painful process of evaporation before court time.

## THREATEN DELAY FOR PUBLIC SEA BATHS

(Continued from Page 1.)

of Alfred E. Steers, President of the Boro of Brooklyn.

The demand for this bath has grown out of the fight for a public seashore and sea breeze hospital, conducted by the Charity Organization and the Municipal Research Bureau about four years ago. The original plan was to turn a tract of land owned by the federal government at Rockaway Park into a public park. A bill to that end had already been passed when the Neponset Realty Company brought suit against the government, claiming ownership of the land in question. This company wants the trifling sum of \$1,500,000 for the title it claims to hold. The suit was brought on January 20, this year, in the United States Circuit Court of Brooklyn. It is being fought by United States District Attorney Young. In the papers filed by the District Attorney, he declares that "the persons interested in the attempted sale of the land to the city for a public park wrongfully asserted title to the property."

The same persons are also charged with trespassing on the land, and it is likely that the government will seek an injunction, restraining them from any further use of the property until ownership is decided.

Knowing that the litigation may last for years, the city officials have decided to give up the Rockaway Park plan and utilize the tract of land the city owns at Coney.

### ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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# CAPITALIST PAPERS LIE ABOUT STRIKERS

Cordage Workers Indignant Over Malicious Reports Printed in Large Dailies—Police Close Streets.

The juke rope makers who have been out on strike against the American Manufacturing Company, Noble and West streets, Greenpoint, were highly indignant yesterday over the reports printed in the capitalist papers telling lies about the strikers acting in a riotous way.

The same papers that printed big stories about the strikers being disorderly never mentioned a word about two strikers being badly beaten, who, as a result of the brutal assaults, are confined to bed, and a number of other strikers who received minor bruises.

Julius Dardas, Joseph Wolnickiewicz and John Krasnicki were arrested early yesterday morning on the charge of following up strikebreakers on their way to the factory and held in the Bedford Avenue Court by Magistrate Higginbotham under \$200 bail each for examination in the same court today. The thugs around the shop were more orderly yesterday as there was a rumor on Greenpoint avenue that a committee of the strikers went to get warrants for their arrest.

The police have again shown that they are true slaves of the cordage trust by shutting off the public streets not only for strikers but for everybody that looks like a striker to Baker's "heroes." The citizens of the district in which the struck shop is located were very indignant over the action of the police in closing public streets to pedestrians, as a great number of them are foreigners and they looked to the cops like strikers and were not permitted to pass near the shop.

The strikers did not go to the Mayor yesterday, because two strikers were so badly beaten that they could not get out from their houses. It is expected that today they will be able to call on the Mayor and an attempt will be made to stop the thugs from assaulting peaceable strikers. The strikers have been very orderly since the strike was called and at every meeting they are told to be orderly and not give a chance to the bosses to order arrests.

### MANY KILLED IN MINE.

137 Miners Entombed in England as Result of Explosion.

WHITEHAVEN, England, May 12.—An explosion today in the Wellington coal mine entombed 137 miners. The explosion wrecked the mine and it will be hours before rescuing parties can reach the chamber where the men are imprisoned. It is feared that the death list will be heavy. The mine, which extends four miles under the ocean, belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale.

### 4 DYING FROM GAS EXPLOSION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 12.—Four persons are dying and four are seriously injured in the Emergency Hospital as a result of a gas stove explosion and fire early today in the home of William Moran, a molder. Moran and three of his daughters were fatally burned, and his wife, mother and two small children painfully injured. Moran, despite his terrible injuries, carried three of his family to safety through the flames before he succumbed. Neighbors rescued the others.

# Don't Let Jimmy Higgins Do All the Work

When you attend your local meeting did you ever hear the organizer ask for volunteers for a free distribution of papers?

And you noticed how indifferent the members would act, and again the plea would be made, and again no response. The organizer would beg, implore, pray and even threaten, but when Sunday came the usual band of stalwarts and old-timers would be on the job.

These comrades sacrifice their Sunday rest and peace of mind, and very often their dinner, so that the papers will not go to waste, feeling hurt that the others will not help them.

They climb innumerable flights of stairs and have scores of doors slammed in their faces, are set upon by the hoodlum and very often will do the same work Sunday after Sunday.

All hail to the Jimmy Higginses. They have laid the foundation of the Socialist and Labor movement and now are building a machine that will bring about the day of universal peace and brotherhood.

To you who think you are not fit for this kind of propaganda work: You can help if you will, but in another way.

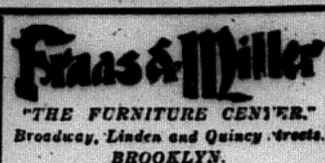
Suppose you subscribe for that friend who is somewhat favorable to our philosophy. Got those men in your office, shop or factory to take a trial subscription. In this way you can help the man who is spending his Sundays distributing papers.

We want you and the Jimmy Higginses to enter the contest and the both of you to never let an opportunity pass to get a subscription.

A duplicator will be presented to the club, local and individual, sending in the greatest number of subscriptions during this time. (See the advertisement of Shapinograph Company appearing on another page for a description of the machine, or write to The Call.)

These rules will govern the contest:

1. Contest to start May 1 and to end May 30.
  2. All subscriptions accompanied by cash will be counted only.
  3. Every 50-cent subscription will be counted as one. Every dollar two, etc.
  4. In case of a tie, books or subscription cards will be sent to those trying.
  5. The usual premiums, books, discounts, etc., will be given during the term of the contest.
- Start now to gather subscriptions.



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In woods and models to match, we also have Tables, Rockers, Chairs and Cheval Mirrors.

Princess Dressers and Dressing Tables in superb assortments.

Dressers, separately, 7.50 to 175.00; Chiffoniers, 4.75 to 150.00; Princess Dressers, 11.50 to 75.00; Dressing Tables, 5.75 to 60.00.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

## HEINZE JURY SAYS HE IS NOT GUILTY

"Not guilty" was the verdict brought in by the jury last evening in the case of Fritz Augustus Heinze, who has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court for overcertification and misapplication of the funds of the Mercantile National Bank, of which he was president in 1907.

Heinze's friends, many of whom had journeyed here all the way from Butte, raised a great cheer in the courtroom when the jury announced this verdict at 9:45 o'clock last night.

## STONE STANDS FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—Grand Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is in right with the Grand International Auxiliary and all the local women's organizations today as the result of his speech at the formal opening of the biennial convention of the brotherhood. The grand chief declared: "I am in favor of woman suffrage. I believe that women are entitled to the ballot to protect their interests and I am sure they will not make a bigger botch of it than the men do."

Another of Stone's statements which met great applause was his recommendation that labor give greater attention to politics.

"We try to get our members to vote for the men instead of the party," he said, "and when the man fails to deliver the goods to turn him out, irrespective of party. In the future organized labor must look largely to legislation. At the present time 72 per cent of the vote is cast by wage earners, and our safety lies in teaching them to vote intelligently."

# BRANDEIS FORCES BALLINGER'S HAND

Acting in Conjunction With Rep. Harrison Gets Lawler Papers—Wickersham Admits Pre-dating Papers.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—In a letter to Chairman Parker, of the house judiciary committee, a copy of which was read in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation committee by Secretary Ballinger, Attorney General George W. Wickersham admitted that his resume of the evidence in the Glavis case was pre-dated, as was charged by Louis D. Brandeis, attorney for L. R. Glavis. The Attorney General explained, however, that it was dated back to conform to the date when he had submitted an oral opinion on the question to President Taft.

"The summary was necessarily made up afterward," stated Wickersham, in closing his letter to Parker, "and properly bore the date of the day when the matter it contained was presented to and considered by the President."

"There is no mystery about the matter, and nothing which may not be freely stated, but due regard for the constitutional authority of the executive forbids that the action of the President and his adviser be called in question by a co-ordinate branch of the government in this way."

Attorney General Wickersham wrote this letter to Parker in response to a letter inquiring as to the propriety of the resolution introduced by Representative Francis Burton Harrison, of New York, calling on the Attorney General to submit to the house documentary evidence which would establish definitely the date of the Attorney General's summary of the Glavis case. Attorney Brandeis made repeated efforts to have the investigating committee call for those documents, but his requests were turned down, whereupon Harrison offered his resolution. It was expected that it would be passed by a combination of Democrats and Republican insurgents.

At the time Wickersham's letter was brought before the committee the statement of Oscar Lawler, assistant attorney general for the Interior Department, that his memo on the Glavis case had been submitted and prepared at the request of President Taft and delivered to Wickersham, was under discussion. Brandeis called attention to the fact in that connection that the committee had called on Wickersham for all papers and documents relative to the Glavis case received by him prior to September 20 and Wickersham had replied specifically that all the papers and documents he had had were included in senate document 428. Brandeis added that the Lawler memorandum was not therein included.

Later in the day Brandeis was notified by Chairman Nelson that if he would submit a written request that Mr. Wickersham be called upon to purchase the Lawler brief, the committee would make the call. Mr. Brandeis complied with the suggestion and apparently is determined to lay all possible stress, in pressing his fight on Secretary Ballinger, on the fact that Mr. Wickersham's report was pre-dated and that Mr. Lawler prepared a brief which was used either by the President or by Mr. Wickersham and then withheld from the senate and from the committee when calls were made for all the documents and papers in the case.

### SENATE BEATS DIRECT VOTE.

Massachusetts Solons Oppose Popular Election of U. S. Senators.

BOSTON, Mass., May 12.—Justifying the predictions of the wise ones that the resolution for the election of United States senators by direct vote, which seems certain to pass the house, would meet defeat in the senate, that honorable body this afternoon rejected the resolution by a vote of 22 to 11. Senator Mahoney then made reconsideration, which has the effect of putting the resolution upon the calendar again for tomorrow.

Intense interest has been aroused here in regard to the probable fate of this measure, as the success or failure of the resolution will undoubtedly have a most important bearing upon the chances of the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge being returned to the United States senate in 1911.

## Special Anniversary Edition Saturday, May 28, 1910

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## INHUMAN MONSTER ATTACKS LITTLE GIRL

ROSELIE, the little three-year-old daughter of Joseph Kantrowitz, a carpenter, living at 543 Blake avenue, East New York, lies in the Jewish Hospital in a pitiable condition as a result of an assault at the hands of an unknown man described as being six feet tall and powerful, for whom the police are instituting a diligent search.

The child was found yesterday unconscious in the cellar of the big tenement house at the Blake avenue address. Its clothes had been torn from the body, there was an ugly gash on its head, and there were other bruises which made it all too plain the manner in which the lot had been treated.

There are many mothers in the Blake avenue tenement house, and when the nature of the attack became known a great wave of horror spread throughout the tenants. Men and women alike clenched their fists in anger, and many of the women chieled openly over the child's bruised body.

Mrs. Kantrowitz, the child's mother, was one of those who found the unconscious child, and she immediately went into a fit of hysterics, which the kind-hearted women in the tenement tried for more than an hour to subdue.

Great indignation was aroused at the same time against the detectives, who, upon arriving at the house, betrayed the mother for permitting the child to run at large, it is said, instead of at once undertaking the task of finding the stranger blamed for its condition.

### THE TUBERCULOSIS BOGEY.

Speaker Charges That Crusade Is Scaring People Into the Disease.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—That fear is a greater influence toward promoting tuberculosis than all other causes against which "the public health alarmists" are trying to protect the public, was the claim of Charles W. Miller, of Idaho, the principal speaker at a meeting of the Associated Dairymen of the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, held here in support of his contention. Mr. Miller said that in his state the death rate from tuberculosis last year gained more than 120 per cent over the previous year under a health crusade of the health authorities. Going into particulars, he said that a state lecturer was employed who devoted himself constantly to giving magisterial exhibitions depicting the horrors of the great white plague before farmers' institutions and gatherings of teachers and school children. "People left these exhibitions greatly depressed," said Mr. Miller, "and with many the depression was turned into terror from perusal of the weekly scare bulletin which the state tuberculosis lecturer furnished the newspapers. The result was that many people, predisposed to consumption, really fell victims to it." He said he had no doubt that the anti-tuberculosis scare crusade has brought like results in other states. He declared the agitation to be in the interest of a department of public health.

### GREAT LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

KOBE, Japan, May 12.—Fears that heavy loss of life has followed a serious typhoon which swept the entire Kobe district were expressed by the officials here today. The wreck of one steamer, carrying passengers from Osaka to Nagoya, is reported. In addition to a large crew, fifty passengers were aboard, and all were reported lost, although this lacks confirmation.

Other wrecks accompanied by fatalities are rumored, but details were lacking today.

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CENTRAL STOPS WORK TO BEAT STRIKERS

Strikebreakers Couldn't Get Accommodations and Company Had to Drop Them... The strike of the track laborers on the New York Central line between Fremont Avenue Station and Yonkers was ended rather abruptly by the company discharging the scabs in the morning and later paying off the strikers...

TOWNS WIPED OUT

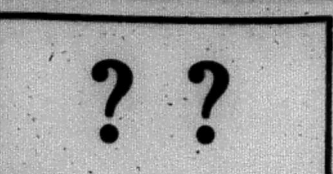
Forest Fires Raging in Minnesota—Destroying All in Their Paths... Duluth, Minn., May 12.—The forest fires, raging in the districts of St. Louis, Cook and Lake counties for the past week have not abated, according to dispatches received here today...

TEXAS FEELS QUAKE

Several Seismic Shocks Noted in Various Counties—People Alarmed... GALVESTON, Texas, May 12.—What the inhabitants of Waller and Washington counties declare was a severe earthquake last night, following upon the tremors noted Sunday morning, startled the people of that section...

MEETING HALLS

WASHINGTON HALL... TEMPLE... LYCEUM... ANTON HALL



Why is it, that if once you try MARCUS BROS. CLOTHING, you never care for any others? BECAUSE—no other make of clothing seems to give that feeling of entire satisfaction, that well-dressed sensation that MARCUS BROS. clothing for men and boys does.

CHILDREN ACCUSE HIM

Two Little Girls Allege Clark Assaulted Them in His Rooms... PORTCHESTER, May 12.—Charles Clark, a clerk in Portchester having a wife and three children, has been held in \$2,000 bail on the charge of misbehaving himself in the company of Vera and Anna Wilson, seven and eleven years old respectively...

FIND CHILD'S BODY

Murdered Infant Found in Elevated Station Closet by Porter... VAN CORTLANDT PARK, May 12.—A well developed girl baby with black hair, said to have been born from seven to ten hours, was found wrapped in a newspaper, with its throat cut and a deep gash across the abdomen...

PERUVIAN DISPUTE UP AGAIN

President of Ecuador With Armed Force Marching on Border... WASHINGTON, May 12.—President Alfaro, of Ecuador, has left Guayaquil at the head of a force of about 300 men, according to a dispatch received today at the State Department from Herman H. Dietrich, American consul there...

CLARENCE DARROW ON NEGRO PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1.)... economic independence and that social equality will come... The speech throughout was Socialistic, and the reporters knew that while the other speakers were talking they were all busy with their pencils...

EIGHT DROWN

EIGHT BOYS AND GIRLS DROWN. Rowing Party on Old Mill Pond Ends in Sudden Death... WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 12.—Six girls and two boys, members of the graduating and the junior classes at the Huntington Mills High School, fifteen miles from here, were drowned this afternoon in a mill pond near the school...

WANT LAWS UNIFORM

John Mitchell and Ralph Easley, of Civic Federation, Form Council for That Purpose... INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—A meeting was held here today to form an Indiana Council in connection with the movement for uniformity of laws among the states...

EASY FOR SOCIALISTS

Wishing to appoint a thoroughly competent specialist as health commissioner of Milwaukee, the new Socialist mayor went to Chicago and found his man in Dr. Charles B. Ball, the chief sanitary inspector of that city...

SCARED OF THE COMET

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, May 12.—John Marlow, a farmer near this city, is so convinced that Halley's comet will spread death and destruction on the earth that he is digging a cave in which he and his family will take refuge at the time the earth is passing through the tail of the comet...

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS IN FIGHT

ALBANY, May 12.—The Witter-Wilkie bill, which was vigorously opposed by Christian Scientists, was amended in the senate today so as to affect only those who prescribe dangerous drugs in the practice of medicine without meeting the legal requirements...

THE SUNDAY CALL

If you give an order for a Sunday Call to your news dealer, and he fails to supply you, a copy can be procured at the following places: IN NEW YORK... IN BROOKLYN...

AUNT MARGARET DIES

Major Thomas, Noted Horseman, Had Willed Her His Vast Estate... LEXINGTON, Ky., May 12.—Margaret Pryor, the richest negro woman in Kentucky, by virtue of the will of Maj. B. G. Thomas, whose slave and housekeeper she was for years, died today in the palatial mansion left to her by the master of Hiramville stud...

HALF RATE COUPON FOR THE BENEFIT OF The New York Call and the Rand School of Social Science MARY MAGDALENE Hackett Theatre, 42d St., near Eighth Ave. Sunday Evening, May 22, 8:15 o'Clock

LORIMER TO FIGHT

Illinois Senator, Charged With Buying Legislators, Refuses to Be Fried From Job... CHICAGO, May 12.—Such a throat cutting campaign as Illinois has seldom witnessed is predicted in the coming Republican primaries as the first result of the present grand jury investigation of the charges that Illinois legislators were paid to vote for William Lorimer for United States senator...

SUES FOR SERVICES RENDERED

Allege Ambassador Wanted Three Husband for Daughter... PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 11.—That John G. A. Leishman, former partner of Andrew Carnegie and now American ambassador at Rome, Italy, with his daughter, sought the advice of learned American counsel in the matter of a titled husband years ago in France, was set forth here this afternoon in a statement filed by O. F. Bodington, of Paris...

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Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter. VOL. 3. FRIDAY, MAY 13. NO. 133.

## WORK SURELY KILLS.

It is now gravely announced that the real cause of the death of King Edward VII was the strain of work and worry that came from present political conditions in England. He lived many years, indulged his fancies and his appetites to the limit. Yet he grew fat and rosy on it. He played the game of fast life with a zest and persistence few men have shown. But it never shook him. He had to use every resource to get money, for he was a royal spender. That never clouded his good nature. Money difficulties, dissipation, late hours and all those other things that kill ordinary mortals apparently had no effect on him.

Then work killed him. In looking over the chronicle of the last few months of his reign, the wonder grows as to when and where and how he did the work. He must have done it, for the doctors are certain it was work that proved fatal, and the statement of the doctors should be accepted.

Work killed thousands of King Edward's subjects. It is easy to find when and where they did it. The mines and factories killed them. Thousands of other subjects died of lack of work. They starved to death.

But it is probable that the mere fact King Edward was killed by work will not cause any violent and sudden reform in conditions. The real workers will continue to be driven to the breaking point. Those near the throne and the great noble and capitalist classes of England will continue to be appalled by the specter of work, and if they come too near it work will prove fatal to them as it did to their monarch.

Finally, considering how fatal work has been to a man who did little of it, the question comes up as to the effect of work on those whose daily lot it is. Most of them die a hundred deaths before death mercifully ends their torture, and there are uncounted millions waiting to take at the machines the places left by the dead.

## DR. PARKHURST SEES LIGHT.

Dr. Parkhurst, in a recent Evening Journal article, openly accuses the beef trust magnates of doing what they have often practically been shown to have done. But from accusing he passes to something more definite, and says that as beef is a necessary of life people are going to have beef even if they take into their own hands the handling of it instead of paying the trust an enormous profit for doing that work.

While he is not at all clear, he realizes some of the enormity of the wrong that is being done. That, at least, is an advance. He proclaims the futility of tariff tinkering and the criminality of the "gentlemanly understanding" the packers arrived at each day as to how much they should tax the public. Other men have also talked that way, but then they stopped. Dr. Parkhurst goes a little further and declares that if people cannot get the necessities of life "short of Socialistic methods, the experiment will be tried of putting matters of production and distribution into the hands of the government."

It is evident Dr. Parkhurst's idea of "the government" is that of a benevolent, authoritative and rather despotic number of men into whose hands all matters of real importance are placed. He cannot think of government in any other light, and it is into the hands of this government he is willing to place the control of the meat supply. The idea of the whole people of this country really and absolutely attending to the affairs that most intimately concern themselves does not occur to him. But it may. He has advanced a little. Perhaps by a supreme effort he will advance a little more.

## WHAT WILL THEY DO?

Dr. Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, has been investigating the Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Works, and he finds the horrible, inhuman conditions existing there are more or less typical of the steel industry throughout the United States.

It has all been told before, told and retold until the public no longer listened. Men take their lives into their hands when they go into the works. Thousands of them are killed or mutilated. The wages are miserable. A short life and a terrible one is the almost certain portion of the man who enters the mills as a laborer. Continuous toil for twenty-four hours is common. The other side of it is also known. Pittsburg has created many millionaires, unsavory millionaires, whose names stand for all that is indecent. Those men, however, do not work in the mills. They drive and slaughter and fleece the workers who do.

Members of Congress now know the truth, for official notice of it has been brought to their attention. A government employe has told them what practically every one else in the country already knew. What are the members of Congress going to do about it?

Probably nothing. Every tariff and other demand the steel manufacturers made was promptly granted, and as the manufacturers will now demand that Congress forget it, it will be forgotten. Socialists, however, are the memory of the working class. They will not forget, and they will hammer at the question until it, as well as all the others concerning the working class, is settled and settled right.

## A MIGHTY HUNTER OF SMALL GAME.

The New York Times yesterday scored two victories. It exposed Eusapia Paladino, and it announced that "Mayor Scidel is the first Socialist to become mayor of an American city." The first was in the news department. The second was in an editorial article. So it may be admitted that the detective and news ability of the Times is far stronger than its editorial and historical departments. When it goes out after such small game as a faking medium it is a winner. When it touches upon a great and important social question it blunders.

During the last couple of years the real work of the Times is summed up in two pieces—the detection and exposure of Dr. Cook and the detection and exposure of Eusapia Paladino.

Its reporters are evidently hard working, acute men. So it would make the Times a great paper if it would turn its reporters loose on the Socialists, with directions to find out the real truth and print it, and at the same time send its editorial writers out to begin a study of what is really happening in this country.

Leading singers of the two grand opera houses in New York took away almost a million of dollars. The other singers, the minor or the younger ones and the members of the chorus, took away nothing, because they received practically nothing for their work. The operatic bread line is the most pathetic and maddening thing in the city, because those who form it, while they are necessary to the success of opera, are treated worse than beasts and paid worse than almost any other persons in the world.

Mayor Gaynor, in his role of play censor, should keep his eye on that old farce soon to be staged and known as "Fooling the Voters."

## THE "PILOT" ON MILWAUKEE.

By HARRY BOYLE.

The Pilot, official organ of the Catholic archdiocese of Boston, editorially commenting upon the Milwaukee election, endeavors to belittle the significance of the Socialist victory by attributing the result to a "few thousand Poles and Bohemians, who, when properly instructed in regard to what Socialism means, will not be slow in repudiating it."

If we are to accept the Pilot's reasoning as sound then it is evident that the twenty-eight Polish and Bohemian priests in Milwaukee have been quite lax in their alleged duty of instructing the faithful against the principles of Socialism, and lax also must have been the forty-five German and native clergy administering to a dominant Catholic population. Collectively, the entire body of Catholic clergy seems to have been remiss in the duty ascribed to them by the Pilot. And yet the Pilot evades the fact that the Catholic clergy in Milwaukee had ordered the faithful not to vote the Socialist ticket, that for many years they have had annual lecture courses against Socialism, have brought in their best orators for such occasions, and instructed wives to remove Socialist literature from their husbands' pockets! Verily, the Catholic workmen was well instructed by his church, but the facts of capitalistic conditions were too glaring in the hideousness to be whitewashed by clerical sophistry amounting being "content with the lot which God has seen fit to place upon you."

The Pilot further avers that "it is a well-known fact that the reign of law has hardly yet gained a strong foothold in the West." If Milwaukee is to be placed in the category of Western lawless communities at this period of

American civilization, it is but little wonder that the Milwaukee citizens arose in their might and removed their city from out of the lawless state in which it appears to have been held for so many years by the alternate Republican and Democratic regimes. For, indeed, if Milwaukee is one of those Western communities in which "the reign of law has hardly yet gained a foothold" then the responsibility therefor must rest with the Democratic and Republican parties, which are now, declares the Pilot, "called upon to rally to the standard of their original program." Ye gods! What "original programs" those were indeed; original in their methods of loot, boodle, corruption and every conceivable form of political debauchery, of their original conceals the fact that the defeat of the former was solely due to discussion in the ranks of Labor organized into dual labor organizations, one element knitting the Socialist because of his affiliation with the other organization, and in another instance because the victim assumed a neutral position. It also conceals the fact that the other political parties came together and nominated one candidate instead of two as formerly; and having captured the city went to the legislature and secured a commission form

of government, thereby eliminating political designations. When organized labor buries its craft dissensions, and presents a solid class-conscious industrial front to its political and industrial foes, then there will be no further chance for those who, culture-like, seek to reveal at least while labor wars in faction disputes.

The set-backs that Socialism may receive from time to time by reason of the causes above stated finds its parallel in the manner in which Irish home rule is used as a shuttle-cock in the dissensions that mark the warring factions of the Healyites, O'Brianites, Dillonites, Redmonites, and all the other Irish "lites" to whom a division of American funds for the Irish cause is a signal for a division among its adherents.

Apparently the Church will consent to no instruction that tends towards instructing the worker as to his class. Fatuous policy that preaches the gospel of the "content with your lot," and suffers a continuance of conditions that prompt the worker to do for himself and his class that no other agency on this earth will lend a helping hand.

The old adage "If you want a thing done right, do it yourself," is being adopted in a general sense by the working class, who, as organized Socialists, are doing themselves that which they would have done right; that is working for a saner economic system, a more scientific political system, permitting a more moral social system. The future is ours!

## THE WORKERS WANT BREAD.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Some time ago there was quite a flurry in the ranks of the Socialist party over a philosophical school or little groups of visionaries. We are struggling with all our power and energy to establish a powerful working class political party.

In a very real and definite sense, therefore, we are all struggling to establish a labor party.

We belong to an international organization of labor parties, and in nearly every country but our own the working class has established a powerful political organization that has already achieved great political victories.

Nor is this desire to establish a labor party a thing of the last few months.

For decades the Socialists of this country have been working with all their energy to bring into being a powerful, independent political organization of the working class.

Our aim is to win the workers from a corrupting and demoralizing subjection to capitalist parties.

Our aim is to create a revolt of the workers that will emphasize the class struggle in politics.

Our aim is to get Labor to stand on its own feet, independent and self-reliant, determined to win for itself its emancipation.

Herbert Burroughs, an old and valiant Socialist, who has been a member of the Social-Democratic party of Great Britain since its foundation, said at its last national congress:

"We are politically bankrupt. We have been plowing the sands for thirty years, and today, as a party, we stand outside the working class altogether."

Now those are ominous words. There is no need to discuss here why the Social Democratic party of Great Britain is the one Socialist organization in Europe that has failed in its effort to bring the working class to support the principles of Socialism and to stand politically independent of all capitalist parties.

And if the facts for Great Britain are as Burroughs himself has so frankly stated, we may well consider at this moment whether or not we shall also have to make in the next few years the same confession.

Today Labor is in revolt.

It is discussing political action and the general strike in every part of the country. It is seeking impatiently, and in some places adopting recklessly, any old method of expressing itself politically.

It is saturated with a vague Socialism that today finds neither adequate expression nor direction, but Labor will take some action, and despite all the powers of earth it will and must express itself.

Those are facts. And this great crisis faces us no less than it faces Labor.

If we continue to dispute among ourselves about abstract theories; if we continue to waste time and energy splitting our own hairs and skulls, and if we continue to neglect our magnificent opportunities and plow the barren sands we shall simply be brushed aside.

Labor may be very stupid, but it would hardly be so stupid as to put its political affairs into the hands of a party like that.

Fortunately we are already beyond that stage, never to return, but we have still to do a great work. We must now translate our theories into weapons, our demands into slogans and our sects into one mighty army.

Labor is waiting for us to show our worth, and it will support us if we are worthy of support.

When The Call fights for the car workers, the car workers back The Call. When The Call shows "Big G" its sincerity "Big G" comes to the rescue. When the Milwaukee Comrades fight for the unions, the unions fight for Socialism.

But, Comrades, the workers want bread, real bread, and the workers are right!

## FROM THE DIARY OF A STRIKING WAIST MAKER.

By THERESA MALKIEL.

December 25.  
Was waked by the ringing of church bells early this morning and suddenly reminded myself that this is Christmas—the holiday of which we always made a great fuss. Peace on earth, good will to men was heard in the loud echoes of the bells, an' honestly it made me smile, when I thought of the peace we're enjoying and the good will some people feel toward us.

Perhaps the lady who asked me yesterday—why we don't take positions as servants, if we weren't satisfied with the conditions in the factory. It made me that mad that I turned around and said: "No, thanks; none of that for mine; if you people don't see anything better before you in the line of improving our lot, you'd better go back where you came from."

It's enough to make your blood boil to see them sail in among us, book and pencil in hand, trying to pry into the girl's innermost life. They don't care a bit what they say to you or what questions they ask.

But us girls care less for them than some of them educated women. It makes me laugh when I think of the woman who got excited because Miss Morgan offered her her hand. "I can't, really, Miss Morgan, my hand isn't clean," muttered the excited fool, and only a few minutes before that she shook hands with several plain mortals. But she must needs polish it up before it can touch Miss Morgan's white glove. And she a well known college woman at that.

Jim came around this morning, so I took him along picketing. I wouldn't even hear of his buying me a Christmas present; the idea of his spending money on trinkets when so many people need it for bread. Of all the silly customs I think this presents giving is the silliest—it's good and well among the rich, but us poor should know better how to spend our hard earned money for what we really need and not for trash that is never made much use of.

Now, coming back to Jim, he took my advice and gave that money to the strikers instead. He couldn't give much, of course, but every little bit helps. After I was through with my picket duty, for we must keep constant watch, holiday or no holiday.

Jim and I went over to the Salvation Army headquarters to see them about the Christmas dinner. I saw what a pitiful sight to see human beings stand there in line, some of them ashamed to lift their eyes, others hardened to all shame and humiliation, but all hungry and anxious to get a taste of real food, which they probably get only this once a year.

I was glad I went though—it's so comforting to see the effect those things have on Jim. His eyes filled with tears when he saw a little girl, ten years old, dressed in a man's coat and torn shoes without stockings, pushing her way forward, her basket in hand. "The kiddies will have a fine time," she whispered as she passed close by.

"Darn it!" exclaimed Jim, watching her happy face. "There's something wrong in this world, or a child of that age wouldn't be to go begging for the kiddies who she's nothing but a small kid herself."

I said nothing to him. I thought it best not to for the present—as his eyes have once opened he's sure to see more and more as he goes along.

From there we walked down the street and up Fifth avenue. I thought it'd do him good to notice the difference. And sure enough, it did.

"Mary," says he, "it does seem great shame to see those people gorge themselves with all that while some have to stand in line to get their livings. Mary, I've a confession to make to you; but I don't rightly know how to begin. I—I don't blame you much for not doing the way you do; it seems too too too grievous to be born and to stand amidst this misery without lifting hand to help it out."

Dear, good Jim, the heavy load that's hanging over me seemed to clear away—I've succeeded in waking up another human heart. It's possible, nay, probable, that Jim will turn a new leaf. Of course, he has the old prejudices to overcome. But I don't think he'll shrink from the struggle any more than I do. And now that he commenced to look to that better vice within him, I'm going to help him all I can.

## THE EVE OF MAY DAY, 1910.

By ELIOT WHITE.

However the impetuous river of the Broadway traffic chafes at delay this afternoon, its rapids must submit to boil ineffectually against a slender but ceaseless stream that continually cleaves a passage through its central mass.

For while surface cars clang indignantly to one another across the gap, halted automobiles pant and chatter with vexation, and drag drivers rein their horses abruptly back from the unexpected hindrance, the marching workers are bringing their exhausted detachments victoriously across the detached thoroughfare.

Girls in their thousands, joyful with the remembrance of a stern industrial battle won; men from the thick of contests still being waged, and tollers of both sexes from the city's manifold crafts, march adorned with challenging scarlet and waving their myriad flame-like pennons, while above their heads the ruddy ensigns float as though enkindled by the brightening dawn-rays of Brotherhood.

If one thinks of the Broadway current as the dark, venous blood of a social dominion nourished by selfishness and greed, the vivid jets of this interrupted yet ever-renewed scarlet stream that penetrates it must appear as the arterial blood of the new social order, irresistibly fulfilling its destiny of infusing its superb vigor into a world whose pulses falter and functions stagnate with benumbing poison of injustice.

One of the detachments that meets swiftest welcome of applause as it traverses Broadway and enters the cross-street above Union square is led by the Silkweave Workers' organization, whose members have been on strike many weeks, and in the station of honor at their head march a group of young fellows who draw instant attention.

Wonderingly the crowds along the curbs inquire why these lads' faces are disfigured with strips and patches of surgeon's plaster, and the heads of some wrapped in bandages like close white turbans; and when answer is made that they have been beaten and

wounded by hired bullocks of the masters, it is not surprising that the applause breaks out afresh from watching throngs.

The artist who painted a broken rank of soldiers answering to "Roll Call After the Battle of Inkermann" would find here a subject more to his hand, and of nobler significance for while the survivors of the old battle were wounded in mere carnage, competing earth-loads, these young combatants bear the scars of industrial warfare waged by the wage-slaves for a world's emancipation.

Take our salutation then, brave young Comrades! It is for us you have suffered these hurts, and we give you our ringing thanks as for a moment we look into one another's eyes here in the turbulence of the city's highways, and before you return again to your dangerous posts.

The Goliath of Capitalism you have dared to face appears more powerful and shouts his boasts against you more arrogantly, than the giant Philistine that the youthful David confronted long ago.

His clanking armor glitters against you as though it had no weak spot, nor left any part of the growl unprotected, and while he brandishes sword and spear with insolent assurance that no opponent can withstand his might, he scoffs, like the Philistine, at your sling and few smooth stones.

Yet you do not flinch! Steadily you advance to meet the huge boaster, and he in amazement looks more closely at your weapons that at first he decided.

If then your sling-stones be organization, study, thought, loyalty to your fellows, and faith in the coming triumph of justice, liberty and love, wonder that Goliath trembles even in his panoply?

Be not dismayed, then, young marchers! Though the giant has taken refuge for a time behind his hirelings and sets them on to assault you, he has betrayed his mortal fear of these same weapons in your grasp that now, until you meet him in the last stern contest, you must learn to use unerringly.

## ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONSABIO.

And why should the financial interests not mourn the King? Was he not a good costumer?

The Sherman anti-trust law is such a good joke on the workers that the Plutes are determined to rub it in.

Again Injunction Bill implores Congress not to investigate the Sugar frauds. Will Congress please wait until 1912?

Before Edward is put under ground the New York American calls the long roll of his mistresses. This, too, is newspaper enterprise.

Ward, the aged sculptor, died while at work on a statuette of August Belmont. Can it be that the attempt to chisel the microbeop proved fatal?

Didn't we know all along that the stock exchanges and the telegraph companies could kill the bucket shops the moment they wished? But capi-

talism requires that nothing be killed that pays.

Whenever a capitalist speaker, newspaper, has occasion to commend a good deed or benevolent and beneficial work of any kind, the editor must wind up with the damning question that "it pays."

The Chinese Prince was a good fellow, and the patriotic steel trust would teach him the art of war by hitting him out with the latest murder plot; and if the Yellow Peril should deluge the world with steel, so much more profit for the patriotic steel trust.

First Legislator—I don't like the income tax.  
Second Legislator—Well, then, vote it down.

First Legislator—But the people unless we do something.  
Second Legislator—In that case us tax their credulity.